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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/087,699	03/01/2002	Kou-Joan Cheng	70002-074001	4883

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OCCHIUTI ROHLICEK & TSAO, LLP
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CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138

EXAMINER

NAFF, DAVID M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1657

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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07/22/2008

ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Interview Summary	Application No. 10/087,699	Applicant(s) CHENG ET AL.	
	Examiner David M. Naff	Art Unit 1657	

All participants (applicant, applicant's representative, PTO personnel):

(1) David Naff.

(3) Yahua Chen.

(2) Jon Weber.

(4) ____.

Date of Interview: 16 July 2008.

Type: a) ☒ Telephonic b) ☐ Video Conference
c) ☐ Personal [copy given to: 1) ☐ applicant 2) ☐ applicant's representative]

Exhibit shown or demonstration conducted: d) ☐ Yes e) ☒ No.

If Yes, brief description: ____.

Claim(s) discussed: Claims examined.

Identification of prior art discussed: References applied.

Agreement with respect to the claims f) ☐ was reached. g) ☒ was not reached. h) ☐ N/A.

Substance of Interview including description of the general nature of what was agreed to if an agreement was reached, or any other comments: See Continuation Sheet.

(A fuller description, if necessary, and a copy of the amendments which the examiner agreed would render the claims allowable, if available, must be attached. Also, where no copy of the amendments that would render the claims allowable is available, a summary thereof must be attached.)

THE FORMAL WRITTEN REPLY TO THE LAST OFFICE ACTION MUST INCLUDE THE SUBSTANCE OF THE INTERVIEW. (See MPEP Section 713.04). If a reply to the last Office action has already been filed, APPLICANT IS GIVEN A NON-EXTENDABLE PERIOD OF THE LONGER OF ONE MONTH OR THIRTY DAYS FROM THIS INTERVIEW DATE, OR THE MAILING DATE OF THIS INTERVIEW SUMMARY FORM, WHICHEVER IS LATER, TO FILE A STATEMENT OF THE SUBSTANCE OF THE INTERVIEW. See Summary of Record of Interview requirements on reverse side or on attached sheet.

/David M. Naff/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1657

Examiner Note: You must sign this form unless it is an Attachment to a signed Office action.

Examiner's signature, if required

Summary of Record of Interview Requirements

Manual of Patent Examining Procedure (MPEP), Section 713.04, Substance of Interview Must be Made of Record

A complete written statement as to the substance of any face-to-face, video conference, or telephone interview with regard to an application must be made of record in the application whether or not an agreement with the examiner was reached at the interview.

Title 37 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 1.133 Interviews Paragraph (b)

In every instance where reconsideration is requested in view of an interview with an examiner, a complete written statement of the reasons presented at the interview as warranting favorable action must be filed by the applicant. An interview does not remove the necessity for reply to Office action as specified in §§ 1.111, 1.135. (35 U.S.C. 132)

37 CFR §1.2 Business to be transacted in writing.

All business with the Patent or Trademark Office should be transacted in writing. The personal attendance of applicants or their attorneys or agents at the Patent and Trademark Office is unnecessary. The action of the Patent and Trademark Office will be based exclusively on the written record in the Office. No attention will be paid to any alleged oral promise, stipulation, or understanding in relation to which there is disagreement or doubt.

The action of the Patent and Trademark Office cannot be based exclusively on the written record in the Office if that record is itself incomplete through the failure to record the substance of interviews.

It is the responsibility of the applicant or the attorney or agent to make the substance of an interview of record in the application file, unless the examiner indicates he or she will do so. It is the examiner's responsibility to see that such a record is made and to correct material inaccuracies which bear directly on the question of patentability.

Examiners must complete an Interview Summary Form for each interview held where a matter of substance has been discussed during the interview by checking the appropriate boxes and filling in the blanks. Discussions regarding only procedural matters, directed solely to restriction requirements for which interview recordation is otherwise provided for in Section 812.01 of the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure, or pointing out typographical errors or unreadable script in Office actions or the like, are excluded from the interview recordation procedures below. Where the substance of an interview is completely recorded in an Examiners Amendment, no separate Interview Summary Record is required.

The Interview Summary Form shall be given an appropriate Paper No., placed in the right hand portion of the file, and listed on the "Contents" section of the file wrapper. In a personal interview, a duplicate of the Form is given to the applicant (or attorney or agent) at the conclusion of the interview. In the case of a telephone or video-conference interview, the copy is mailed to the applicant's correspondence address either with or prior to the next official communication. If additional correspondence from the examiner is not likely before an allowance or if other circumstances dictate, the Form should be mailed promptly after the interview rather than with the next official communication.

The Form provides for recordation of the following information:

- Application Number (Series Code and Serial Number)
- Name of applicant
- Name of examiner
- Date of interview
- Type of interview (telephonic, video-conference, or personal)
- Name of participant(s) (applicant, attorney or agent, examiner, other PTO personnel, etc.)
- An indication whether or not an exhibit was shown or a demonstration conducted
- An identification of the specific prior art discussed
- An indication whether an agreement was reached and if so, a description of the general nature of the agreement (may be by attachment of a copy of amendments or claims agreed as being allowable). Note: Agreement as to allowability is tentative and does not restrict further action by the examiner to the contrary.
- The signature of the examiner who conducted the interview (if Form is not an attachment to a signed Office action)

It is desirable that the examiner orally remind the applicant of his or her obligation to record the substance of the interview of each case. It should be noted, however, that the Interview Summary Form will not normally be considered a complete and proper recordation of the interview unless it includes, or is supplemented by the applicant or the examiner to include, all of the applicable items required below concerning the substance of the interview.

A complete and proper recordation of the substance of any interview should include at least the following applicable items:

- 1) A brief description of the nature of any exhibit shown or any demonstration conducted,
- 2) an identification of the claims discussed,
- 3) an identification of the specific prior art discussed,
- 4) an identification of the principal proposed amendments of a substantive nature discussed, unless these are already described on the Interview Summary Form completed by the Examiner,
- 5) a brief identification of the general thrust of the principal arguments presented to the examiner,
(The identification of arguments need not be lengthy or elaborate. A verbatim or highly detailed description of the arguments is not required. The identification of the arguments is sufficient if the general nature or thrust of the principal arguments made to the examiner can be understood in the context of the application file. Of course, the applicant may desire to emphasize and fully describe those arguments which he or she feels were or might be persuasive to the examiner.)
- 6) a general indication of any other pertinent matters discussed, and
- 7) if appropriate, the general results or outcome of the interview unless already described in the Interview Summary Form completed by the examiner.

Examiners are expected to carefully review the applicant's record of the substance of an interview. If the record is not complete and accurate, the examiner will give the applicant an extendable one month time period to correct the record.

Examiner to Check for Accuracy

If the claims are allowable for other reasons of record, the examiner should send a letter setting forth the examiner's version of the statement attributed to him or her. If the record is complete and accurate, the examiner should place the indication, "Interview Record OK" on the paper recording the substance of the interview along with the date and the examiner's initials.

Continuation of Substance of Interview including description of the general nature of what was agreed to if an agreement was reached, or any other comments: Examiner agreed to withdraw 112, first paragraph rejection, and 112, second paragraph rejection, except for the 112, second paragraph rejection of claim 28, which was not discussed. No agreement as to 103 rejection of claims. Applicants urged that Cole requires 20% sugar whereas Boinot et al disclose 3-3.1% sugar (col 4, line 37). However, the 3-3.1% is expressed per liter of vinasse after hydrolysis of unfermentable sugar in vinasse to fermentable sugar. Drying the hydrolyzed vinasse will result in substantially higher sugar content. As set forth in the rejection, drying of vinasse is known in the art, and it would have been obvious to dry the hydrolyzed vinasse for storage and transport before use. It would have been obvious to use dried hydrolyzed vinasse to supply part of the sugar in the solution of Cole, and add additional sugar to raise the percent sugar to a desired level such as 20% or higher. Vinasse is a waste product, and this use of vinasse would have been obvious to use up the waste product and lower the cost of sugar used to form the solution. Additionally, Cole test the amylase at 82.20C using 40% sucrose (col 5, lines 4-7) whereas Adams referred to by Cole (col 4, lines 59-62) use 630C and as low as 20% sugar. This indicates that the amount of sugar required to stabilize the amylase depends on the temperature the amylase is exposed. When exposing the amylase to a lower temperature than disclosed by Cole and Adams, it would have been expected a lower concentration of sugar can be used. The present claims contain no limitation as to the temperature the thermolabile protein is exposed, and no limitation as to the amount of stabilization obtained. The claims encompass little or no stabilization since there is no limitation as to the kind and amount of liquor waste present. Applicants urged that vinasse is a suspension containing a large amount of insolubles, whereas in Cole a sugar solution is used. However, the sugar solution of Cole contains components other than sugar. See Cole (col 9, lines 55-65) where the sugar solution contains 46.48% lecithin, 2.2% hydrolyzed cereal solids and 15.49% hydrogenated shorting. Additionally, in Cole the sugar solution is added to dough where the amylase remains protected by the sugar. In dough, there are numerous insolubles when sugar protects the amylase. Therefore, any suspended solids that may be present in hydrolyzed vinasse would not lead one to believe sugar in the hydrolyzed vinasse will not stabilize amylase to heat in the presence of the solids. The vinasse suspension disclosed by De Sa et al (col 1, lines 26-27) is before hydrolysis of the vinasse as disclosed by Boinot et al. After hydrolysis, the vinasse will contain little suspended solids due to hydrolysis making the solids soluble.